

for this purpose that I am now addressing you. The working basis as suggested will, of course, necessitate the usual officers—a president, who has already been selected, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a Board of Directors:

I. That the members of the profession at large should become members of the Trained Nurses' Auxiliary, Rocky Mountain Sanatorium, upon the payment of five dollars annual dues.

II. That the fund thus created should be used to build cottages or equip tents as they might be needed, the surplus to be used in a way yet to be determined to defray the expenses of those nurses in the sanatorium who are too ill to be self-supporting.

III. That those who are sufficiently well should have an opportunity to do the nursing of the institution on a varying scale of hours, from giving a single treatment or bath to a full day's work, as the condition of the nurse would permit and as directed by her physician.

The question which I would now wish to lay before the trained nurses of the country is as to rates of remuneration for such services. It would seem that a nurse sharing the benefits of such an institution would hardly expect to be laying away money made out of the institution, but that the benefits she received should be considered by her as part of her compensation while regaining her health, and that she would presumably be satisfied to be earning enough so that she would be entirely self-supporting and not losing from a pecuniary stand-point. By this plan she benefits herself and is doing a blessed work for others who have been similarly afflicted.

At the Gravenhurst Sanatorium in Canada a very low scale of prices for nursing has been adopted—not more than one-half or one-third the usual rates charged for such service outside, one dollar a day or night of eight hours each. Would someone kindly make a suggestion as to what would be a fair price for a single hour's work or for giving a single treatment, bath, etc.?

I would like, in closing, to invite suggestion and criticism from all to whom this subject appeals, and I really cannot see how it can fail to touch the sympathy and generosity of all trained nurses.

I shall be glad to answer, personally, privately, or through the JOURNAL, any inquiries, and shall be correspondingly grateful for all suggestions. Yours very sincerely,
DITA H. KINNEY, Superintendent, Army Corps Nurse.

DEAR EDITOR: 'Tis true that difficulties depend, in a large measure, upon the nurse herself, for a tactful woman who studies the members of the household where she is called to nurse seldom finds her path a hard one.

There are two points I wish to take exception to in Amy Hughes's article in *Nursing Notes* published in the June JOURNAL.

She suggests that a nurse wait a little, even after two days and a night on duty, that the friends may speak of her going off for rest. When a nurse has a hard and possibly long siege before her she had better size up the situation early and plan for her hours of rest that she may be able to stand the continued strain. I have found a good way was to pick out the member of the family best suited to care for the patient and arrange with that one, without disturbing her plans for the day, for my time off. It usually resolves itself into certain hours every day if the nurse is methodical.

Night nursing is always difficult, because the turning of night into day is

unnatural, and the request for a meal, especially something hot, by a night nurse is no mistake. We know that something hot in the stomach during the night materially lessens the degree of fatigue attendant upon night work, thus aiding the nurse to better fulfil her duties towards her patient.

These things should be looked after by the nurse without her getting a "bad name for being selfish and inconsiderate." How she is spoken of afterwards depends upon the method she uses in accomplishing her end. B.

DEAR EDITOR: I want to offer a suggestion to readers of the JOURNAL about disposing of patients' sputum. A thin Japanese napkin folded twice, forming a square of four thicknesses, can be readily burned in a china vessel in either a closet or an unoccupied room immediately after use.

I have gotten so many practical helps from the JOURNAL that I feel anxious to be of some little help to other readers. S. L. J.

DEAR EDITOR: In May I was a delegate to the Annual Convention of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, held in Chicago. I was impressed during my visit to that city with the way in which nurses appeared in uniform on the streets. To be sure, the outer garments were a street uniform, but may I ask, what is the object of wearing a street uniform? Does it meet with the sanction and approval of all the nurses? It is a question in my mind as to whether it is in good taste. We nurses of the East are very jealous of the dignity of our uniform (I am speaking now only of nurses of first-class standing), and for years we have been fighting the nurses of lesser standing who will persist in appearing on the streets in uniform—perhaps from motives of vanity, or perhaps from mere carelessness. Nevertheless, we feel that it occasions remarks that at times are not pleasant. I have even heard that women of questionable repute have donned the garb simply because it was pretty or becoming, and later have appeared in the police courts, the newspapers in the meantime commenting on the arrest of a trained nurse. It was only then that it was found out that they had no right to wear said uniform. It was this that impressed me in Chicago—what is the object of the nurses in wearing their uniform on the street? Is it with a "meek and holy spirit"? I fear not. Is it from a desire to appear conspicuous? I trust not.

Then why is it?

May I hope to hear the views of some other nurses, and what their impressions were? Yours,

SARA RUDDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1902.

DEAR EDITOR: Permit me to occupy more space in answering an article in the June number from "Another Graduate Nurse" regarding life insurance than was used in my brief December answer to Miss Knight's October article. A typographical error made three and seven-eighths ($3\frac{7}{8}$) per cent. read 37.8, but the cash return of fifteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents is actual settlement. Quoting from the article I am answering I take the following:

"I have taken that sum (fifty dollars and forty-seven cents) and compounded it at four per cent. once a year only, and I make the amount sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-three cents."

This figure should be fifteen hundred and sixty-three dollars and one cent